## AMERICAN IRISH MOVEMENTS.

Address to the People of the United States-Great Meeting in Canada, &c., &c. THE AMRICAN-RISH EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY— MANIPESTO OF THE SUPREME DIRECTORY.

THE ABERICAN-IRISH EMIGRATT AID SOCIETY—
MATPESTO OF THE SUFFIEND DIRECTORY.

TO THE PERSONS OF RELAND IN AMERICA.

It is not only possible, but even highly probable, that as no distant day an opportunity will present itself, when in strict conformly with the policy and princip os constituting the basis of action of the American Irish Emigrant Aid Association, all those citizens of this country having the cause of the independence of Irish Country having the cause of the independence of Irish at heart, may rationally contribute their best efforts towards that object and perhaps as-ist in a very material way to accomplish it. It cannot be denied, much as such a condition of things may be deplored, that existing facts known to all indicate the strong probability of an interruption to the friendly intercourse subsisting between this nation and the government of Great Britain in reference to subjects that concern in the most vital manner the henor and integrats of this country, both at home and abroad; and it is by no means unlikely that actual bothilities may eventuate, arising out of complete flows at once so grave and difficult. Now, we need hardly observe that the American Irish Emigrant AD Association was especially organized to meet in time and be prepared for such a contingency. This is made perfectly clear by reference to the proceedings of the National Convention of this wide spread association, recently held at the Astor House, in the city of New York is in true that the character of the association, its plan, and its principles, have all been grossly mirrepresented by a large portion of the press, which, without sufficient inquiry, has thought proper to impute to it intentions altogether autigonistic to its honest and avowed disposition. It is true that the Attorney General to the United States seems to have candidered it his official duty to issue a letter of instructions to his substrain part of the principles, have all been grossly mirrepresented by a large portion of the United States Court sitting a

ved. That the first duty of all American citizens, when we born or naturalized, of whatever political opinions, natever nationalities, is to faithfully respect at their op-of citizenship arising under the laws and constitution

pertunity presents tuest, to do some great act of mo-clorical justice.

A. That the restoration to Ireland of that sovereignty has never willingly conceded, but against the dese-which she has fror time to time so constantly pro-ther consequent relief from the worst government to of her varpure oppressor that the wor dever saw, an act worthy of the noble character of American not under certain circumstances, with he untilled

as well by the soundest national policy, as by the holiest seaturescuts of humanity.

You will perceive that these resolutions in the first pace, expressly repel the idea of a combination by the members of the American-Irish Emigration Aid Association for any illegal purpose whatever. In the second place, they repudiate in unmistakable language the unlawful and irrational scheme of a filibustering invasion of tretand. And in the third place, they reduce the whole movement distinctly within the laws and the policy of the Union, and rest our hopes of successfully adding at some future period the consummation of Irish nationality apports our efforts to appeal to the sympathies and interest of this country so as to induce it, in the event of an Eoglish war, to regard the restored independence of Ireland not only as an object consecrated equally by the less withes of republicanism and of universal philandrippy, but as an absolute material guarantee for our peace and tranquility. Foreign and domestic, so far as the machinations of the British government, of which we have had such good reason to complain, may be thereafter concerned.

It must be admitted that our American people have

the machinations of the British government, of which we have had such good reason to complain, may be thereafter concerned.

It must be admitted that our American people have every reason to look upon the government of Great Britain with other feelings than those of friendly consideration. We should have been justified by the facts, had we lost our patience long ago, on account of wrongs and injuries to which we have been subjected. Ever since the treaty of peace, in 188, recognising our rational ladependence, the British government, no matter what party for the time conducted the administration, has not heeitsted to pursue the progress of this Union with an opposition embittered by rancorous memories, and sharpened by an unrelenting ha red. It is known to mankind that while we remained physically weak it bulled us at every turn in a spirit of malicious insuit. As we have grown stronger in population and in other recourses of physical power and self defence, while professing to desire an interchange of friendly offices and courtesy, it has resorted to the meanest tricks of a covert seminty. Although constantly vacuating its superior social and political character and conduct, it has refused to join the usues of a fair argument respecting the comparative treubles or advantages of our respective principles of government or systems of society, or to meet us on a fair field of business competition, but, on the contrary, has preferred stooping to diplomatic emitrivances and insimulations, and all the worst acts of what may be termed national demagogusism, in willifying the nature of our government, in misrepresenting the effects of our institutions, and in severing at the manners and habits of our people, while constantly attempting to prejudice us in the estimation of all civilized nations by representing us pecple, while constantly attempting to prejudice us in the estimation of all civilized nations by representing us everywhere as but little better than a community of ruf-fans. The governing classes in England are now, as they have ever been, hosine to us in feeling and policy. An effete and prolligate aristocracy have ever dreaded the reactive influence of our healthy regulations system in

save ever been, hostile to us in feeding and policy. An effete and profligate aristocracy have ever dreaded the reactive influence of our healthy republican system in the gradual propagation of a free spirit of inquiry among the British masses, calculated in the end to subvert, as they have feared, their corrupt easies and oppressive privileges. The trading classes have from the first regarded us with great suspicion and disfixe, and of late have witnessed with manifest joulousy and distruct, and with an ill-concealed trepication, the extraordinary developments that at ended our vast commercial and territorial progress.

In this country they behold a rival whose healthy intelligence, indomitable industry and superior skill and enterprise are destined, unless some effusient check be speedily arranged, to wreat from their grasp that golden sceptre with which they have so long ruled the commerce of the seas. No one, not an idiot, who peruses the cillumns of almost any British newspaper, or almost any page of any book or pamphlet, embraced in the general designation of British periodical literature, published dering the last haif century, can be blind to the persistent efforts that these predominant classes in England have made to degrade us, if possible, in the public opinion of the world—especially in regard to that institution of involuntary servitude existing amougat us, and whose benefits or disadvantages, as the case may be, their selfishness and awarice imposed upon the country, against the wishes of its than inhabitants. At this very meent we can hard y east our eyes upon any part of the earth, without having our natural indignation excited by remarking the most convincing manifes atlone or a resolute and bitter hostisity towards this Union. The French and English alliance was rescrely consolidated before an incautious British Minister mealted us with an open menace of castigation, and this, because we insisted merely that England should respect the plain provisions of her ireaties with us. Even as we now w

connected with the United States, indicates its malignant presence.

For nearly forty years we have paticatly suffered innumerable offences, and have peacefully sought to remove many an impediment placed as a stumbiling block in our pathway. We believe that the people of this country do not now seek or desire war. The American-Irish Emigrant Aid Society cannot possibly exercise the least inteness over the result, but it is our conviction that our fellow citizens throughout the Union are of one mind and purpose in requiring, first, a proper atonement for the violation of our sovereignty, and, second, in insisting that the British government shall altogether retire, and that promptly, from the Bay of lalands and the Mosquito protectorate.

We have already fought two long and costly wars with

that promptly, from the Bay of laiands and the Mosquito protectorate.

We have already fought two long and costly wars with England—the one for our freedom, the other in vindisation of great principles moviving our nations dignity and welfare. If we are forced into a third conflict, largely destructive of Hie and property as it must prove, may we not reasonably hope and trust that the end of the war will so have altered the political map of Europe as to render a courth appeal to arms between the same parties, for all time to come improbable, not impossible? And in this view of the case, does not a restoration of the old Celtic nationality rise in importance beyond a more Irish question in Ireland, and become an American question in America?

this view of the case, does not a restoration of the officeliting intimality rise in importance beyond a more irish question in Ireland, and become an American question in America?

There cannot be a preposition of deeper interest to the United States than whether American or British powershall maintain supremary in the Galf of Mexico, the Carribbean Sea, and over that Ishmus portion of the North American continent through which must one day pass the great world road of travel and commerce between Europe and Africa on the one side and Asia on the other. No intilligent man can suppose for an instant that England does not perceive the vast stake to be played for, and to be soon won by her or lost firever, or can conceive that she will abandon her unfounded preisons without a desperate struggie. It is notorious that she has been for years part, and is now, plouing for the dissolution of the American Union. Why should we, if the emergency suggest it not employ a counter check to British aggression and insolence; and by assisting the Irish Celt to recover his ancient heritage of independence, of which he has been most shametally defrauded, never having willingly or legally released it, teach England to comprehend both per legally released it, teach England to comprehend both the feasibility and just policy of a disintegration or disso-nation of her own empire? Such an act offers a signilar empiration, because it would can be us with one stroke of

to is with these views and expectations that the American-link Emigran: Aid Socie y has been founded. It is with the stern hope to give comple e efficiency to those suggestiens and aims, should circumstances ever force the mon the immediate stan ion of the country, that the society has resolved to proceed with the atmost real and activity in its homorable mission of justice and humanity. We, therefore, earnestly invite the true fittens of treiand throughout the resulting. North and South, in swary city and village, from the centre to the remotest parts, to come into the association, and with this intent to get into immediate communication with some State Directory, or with the Security occur, and those who ought to be ready remain laggards in the good work.

We shall make no isbored argument or appeal at this time in vindication of the justice of this cause. It suffices to be how that it is maintained by the best and wisest men in England, that for the English people themselves the British government is a vile one. If this be so, whit must it be for Ireland? Let the millions who have been driven by their necessities from the homes of their birth and youth for ever, and from the fair land God and nature gave them, answer. Let the fewered restlessness of a naturally loyal race. Iterally goaded over and over again by social penury and political oppression, into abortive rebuillion—abortive, too, not for want of spirit, but of adequate means—answer. Let the millions who, within a few years past, have died of starvation in the midstot a fertile soil and apparent plenty, answer. Yes, let the living answer with a loud voice of accusation and complaint, in tones quivering with the anquish of insupportable pain; and let the awful shadow of death emerge from the sleene of the charnel, and be in itself an answer prophetic of doorn and retribution to the tyrant. Each day and hour, ior centuries, Ireland has been made to grown with forture. The hearts and minds of her people have been socrebed by the fires of persecution of

Before concluding this address we desire to express the indignation with which we have seen the prosecution of those citizens of the State of Ohio, arrested at the fustance of a British functionary, who has himself been just convited of a cowardly attempt to outrage our laws, in the notorious enlistment scheme. It is sought to hold these gentlemen to bail for indictment and trisl, on the inconsistent testimony of Rowecroft's paid spice and liars; and they have been thus exposed to great annoyance and no little expense. They deserve, therefore, our sympathy and support, as from their well established respectability and good behavior they enjoy the esteem of every friend of Ireland and every member of the association. We bid them to be of good cheer, giving assurances of our resolution to extend to them in good time, and in a proper manner, the aid and protestion of the body we have the honor to represent.

E. TYLLER, President Supreme Directory.

The American Link Employment and Society.

J. J. McGowan, M. D., Secretary.

The American-Irish Emilgrant Aid Society. Providence, Jan. 31, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CITIZEN.

DEAR Sir.—A full and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Ireland in Providence, took place last evening in Brown Hall, under the auspices of the American-Irish Emigrant Aid Society. The hall was crowded to its unmost capacity. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by Thomas Langgan, Esq., President of the society, when Dr. McGowan, of this city, proceeded to give a pain matter of fact statement of the circumstances which at the present time constitute "frigland's difficulty," as a natural consequence "Ireland's opportunity." alluding to the blanders and immense losses in the Orimea, the fall of Kars and Herat, as threatening her ladian possessiom, circacy the seat of revolt; the threatening ascet of affairs with this country, and the rebellion which seems smouldering in the heart of England itself. The probability of an alliance with Russia, on the part of Austria and Prussia, as well as of Fersia, Denmark, Georgia and Greece, was hinted at; and, at the sams time, the present unnatural alliance between England and France, was depicted as a rope of sand, des litute of any cohesive property, and only formed by the wily Emperor, to lead his ancient enemy into a trap, where Waterloo and St. Helena might be revenged, then to be disruptured, to leat the lon fall to the ground, weak and exhausted from loss of blood. Mr. McGuire, of Providence, followed, and made the speech of the evening. It was a maten effort, but exhibiting none of the usual weakness and constraint of such displays. Inspired by the nature of his surject, he made a spirited and impressive appeal, which was, as it well deserved to be, received with the warmest tokens of approbation. At the close, a large number joined the society, to aid in the struggle for Irish independence.

Great Irish Meeting.

## FREEDOM OF SPEECH VINDICATED—ALMOST A ROW —THE POLICE CALLED IN. [From the Toronto (Canada) Globe, Feb. 2.]

Turing the week our streets have been placarded with large posters, calling a public meeting of Irishmen, fur last evening, in the Temperance Hall, for the purpose of nominating delegates to represent the Irish citizens of Teronto, at the proposed convention, to be held in the city of Buffalo on the 12th of February.

The hall was well filled, and towards eight o'clock the meeting was organized by Dr. Cotter moving that Terence J. O'Neill, Esq., should take the chair, which passed without opposition.

Mr. W. A. Lee then moved that Dr. Cotter be requested to act as secretary.

to act as secretary.

Dr. Cotter begged to be excused, and moved that Mr.

Mulwey be appointed secretary, which was agreed to.

On the pla form, besides the Chairman and Secretary,
were two presets—Rev. Mesers. Wardy and McVulty—Mr.

M. P. Hayes, Mr. John O'Donohue, Mr. W. A. Lee and

Mulvey be appointed secretary, which was agreed to.

On the pla form, besides the Chairman and Secretary, were two pricetar—Rev. Measrs. Wardy and McNulty—Mr. M. P. Hayes, Mr. John O'Donohue, Mr. W. A. Lee and Dr. Cotter.

Mr. T. J. O'Neill addressed the meeting from the chair. Its object, he said, was to further a mevement set on foot by some men of humane feeling, who desired to extend the benefits of colonization to a class of people whom experience pointed out as standing most in need of the philianthropic aid and uselstance of their fellow-countrymen. The aim of the movement was to aid and encourage the poorer c asses of the Irish people at home, who might be so disposed, to emigrate to Caoada, as a country likely to furnish them with a desirable and huppy home, and also to invite to Canada those who, in the United States, from untoward circumstances arising from injudicing political associations, might be disastished with their situation in the United States. The movement further had in view to enable those of the Irish people in this province who had congregated in the clitic, occupying no higher position than that of hewers of wood and drawars of water, and having no higher aim than to exist from week to week in good times, and to be thrown over on the mercy and charity of their fellow men in bad times—to lend such to settle on lands where they could earn a competent maintenance. The idea had long been thought of by many men of generous minds, but no practical attention, and he had now the gratification of being joined in it by many public men in the United States, as well as in Canada.

Dr. Contrib next addressed the meeting. He said the end contemplated was for the benefit of the lired people generally without distinction of class or creed. If it were otherwise, if it were a sectarian movement, on the Bern to August the professed, he would not stand there to advocate it. For he lired to see his Protestant fellow cuntrymen, whether Presbyterians or Methodists, our hather of other provents of the resolu

Mr. McNamara seconded the resolution. A DESENTION.

The CHAIRMAN having asked the meeting whether the resolution should pass,
Mr. W. Diswoods rose and said he wished to make a
few remarks on it. He for one, could not convar in that
resolution, and he would give the reasons whr. Let all
very well, continued Mr. D., to tell us that we should in-

wite here a certain number of Irishmen who are hunted in the United States. But why did they fly to the United States. But why did they fly to the United States. On account of the tyramy of Great Britain, it is said. (Cheers.) If that was the cause, why bring them here? I will teil you what should be done with them. Educate them—that is the right thing to do. (Cheers.) But why fetch them over into Canada? The scenes cancted at Montreal in the Gavazzi riots would be enacted again. (Cheers and hisses.) They have sold themselves to a republic; let them stay where tity are (Lend theorem and groans.) I tell you, Mr. Chairman, ins: three or four years age you would not have stood there and spoken as you have done to sight. Then you would have said that the United States was the grand here of the Irishman fixing from the tyranny of Great Britain, but now that is all changed. The United States are seeing a little into the tricks of Rome—(Cheers and hisres)—and they are trying to balle them too. (Cheers.) So they must now be brought to Canada. And why do you bring them? Because you have a government, you think who will do what your church wants. (Cheers and cries of "Put him out.") You have a government that will let Protestants be murdered without redress. (Yells and uproar, which for a time made Mr. Dinwoodie's voice inaudiole.)

PRIEDOM OF SPECH CLAIMED.

A person, whose name we were informed was Stewart, rose and appeased to the Chairman to protect Mr. Dinwoodie's voice inaudiole.)

The yelling continued, and there seemed to be a disposition to expel Mr. Dinwoodie by force, if he could not be browbeaten into stlence, when forty or fifty individuals sprung to their feet, and indicated plainly that for swould be met by force.

The CHAIRMAN then asked Mr. Dinwoodie towner for ward to the platform, and promised to protect him so long as he (Mr. O'Neil) escupied the chair. The invitation to

The CHARMAN hen hashed Mr. Din woodie to come forward to the platferm, and promised to protect him so long as the (Mr. O'Neil) occupied the chair. The invitatation to the meeting had been issued to Irish citizens in the broadest sense, and it must be left to the good sense of each speaker how far he was to go. He hoped the meeting would see the necessity of permitting the gentleman to co. so leng as he spoke in that language which one decent and respectable man would use to another.

Mr. STEWART sgain rose, and asked, if such were the Chairman's sentiments, why he had allowed his friend to be interrupted by people rising to call order, and others making an uproar.

The CHARMAN—I do not know if I am right in allowing any one to speck, unless he mives an anondment. However, at a broad meeting of this sort, it is not worth splitting straws about trifles. Every one has a right to move an amendment.

AN AMENDMENT IS MOVED.

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Mr. DINWOCHE then moved in amendment.

That his meeting does not approve of the objects of the Buffalo Convention. (Hisses.)

Mr. Stewart called the chaliman's attention to the propriety of enforcing order, and allowing all parties a fair heaving.

Mr. W. A. Lee moved that the arendment be not received, unless submitted in the form of a written resolution.

Intion.

THE CHAIRMAN ERFUSES TO PUT THE AMBODMENT.

The CHAIRMAN said that, so long as he occupied that chair, he would endeavor to see the business carried on in the form that he knew had long outsited in the best society at public meetings. If an amendment was proposed, it must be done at the proper time, and certainly no amendment could be put to a resolution which had already been sanctioned by the meeting. (No! no! Yes! ves!)

no amendment could be put to a resolution which had already been sanctioned by the meeting. (Not no! Yes! yes!)

Mr. Diswoodd was carried?

The Charran—I heard only a very trifling expression in dispersonation—a hiss or two—and took it for granted the resolution was carried.

Mr. Roddens wished to be informed on what grounds the sending of delegates from Toronto was opposed, when delegates had already been appointed from Quebec, Montreal Ruantford, and other places? He hoped that they would all reason dispassionately, and not get violent, out argue the thing peaceably.

Mr. Diswoodd—I will tell you why we oppose sending delegates. We believe—and we believe it silemly—that you would do much better if you sent a Bible to every Irishman in the United States. (Cheers and howls). The great will of Irishmen in the United States is, that they have not got education. If they had education, they would be at the top of the ladder. I love the country, and love its people; but I hate the system that crushes them down. (Cheers and hesses).

Mr. BOUDER—The business at Buffalo will be carried through, whether Toronto rends delegates or not; but it would show a very bad feeling among the Irishmen here, if Toronto did not send delegates.

Mr. Jamis McConny next got a hearing, and said that he had expected at a meeting like this nothing but unity, when the object was to benefit Irishmen of every denomination, without distinction of creed or color. (Hear, hear.) He could not understand how any man could call himself an Irishman and oppose so virtuous a cause.

Mr. Ilmwooden insisted that his amendment, which he bad now drawn up in writing, should be put to the meeting.

The Charrana repeated that he had already declared

meeting.

The Chairman repeated that he had already declared the resolution carried. Mr. Dinwcobie—I move then that we elect ou

Mr. Diswoodle-1 more than the platform, amil loud cries of "Put him out."

The Chairman.—This gentleman has moved that I leave the chair. Is such the pleasure of the meeting?

A considerable number arose in support of the motion, but a majority were evidently opposed to it.

THE AMENDMENT PUT.

The CHAIRMAN then expressed his readiness to put the amendment, that all might be satisfied that he desired to fill the chair impartially. He accordingly read the amendment which had been moved by Mr. Dinwoodle, and secunded by Mr. W. Tompkins, as follows:—

Resolved. That we, the Irish citizens of the city of Toronto disapprove of the objects of this meeting in toto. disapprove of the objects of this meeting in toto.

Mr. Dixwoodie wished to add a few remarks. He said—
In the first place, if you colonize Upper Canada with
those men who have sworn allegiance to the United
States; if you fetch them here and make them swear
another allegiance, you make them perjurers at the very
outset. (Hear, hear.) But I say that if you would educate the Irish people (a voice, "Give us no more of
that"), if you would educate the Irish people, they
would no longer be hewers of wood and drawers of water.
They would be at the top of the ladder if they had education. (Cheers,) Look at any settlement in Upper
Canada, or Lower Canada, or the States, and why is it
that you find the same people, raised on the same
soil, so different in circumstances, in disposition,
different in every way you take them? Why is it
that you will find them ready to murder a man as fast
as the reverend gentieman there will tell them? (Sensation, and cries of "Out with him." as the reverend gentieman there will tell them? (Sen-sation, and cries of "Out with him," "out with him," —"he's insulting the clargy.") I speak here, said Mr. D., what I think, and I care not whether any one dislike it or not. I will relate an instance which you all know of—

of—
A ROMAN CATHOLIC here got up in the room, and said he could sit silent no lenger. He wished the speaker would speak the truth, if he did speak
Saveral voices—"Put out the insulting blackguard."
(Uproar.)
The CHAIRMAN (to the meeting)—If your object is to see me vacate the chair, I will do it. But I would remind this gentleman that I certainly think it would be well he should avoid improper personalises. I hope every person in favor of the object of the meeting will restrain his language and fredings.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC—Will you a lew me to speak for a moment.

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The CHARRIAN—When that man is done.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC—But that man is so insulting he should not be let speak.

Mr. Diswoods then proceeded—What I said before I repeat now—that instead of colonizing Irishmen in the United States they ought, in the first place, to be educated. Why should they not be educated as well as as Englishmen or a Southman? (Hear, hear.) I defy say one to tell me, unless it be that the Romiah system is against education. (Hisses.) Would you find Irishmen had carriers all the world over if they had education? Nei (Cheers.) I blame entirely the system of Komanism. (Howkings, and cries of "hear him.") How is it in Lower Canada? In Montreal, when I went to it 23 years ago, there were not above 200 Roman Catholic scholars in that city.

(Howlings, and eries of "hear him.") How is it in Lower Canada? In Montreal, when I went to it 23 years ago, there were not above 200 Roman Catholic scholars in that city.

A VOICE—It is false.

Mr. MCCORRY—He wants to make a riot here, as he cid elsewhere, not long ago.

The CRIBBIAN—I think those are the greatest enemies of the objects of the meeting who interrupt him. If order is not kept I must leave the chair.

Mr. Introduce—I was sying that in Montreat, 23 years ago, there were 200 or 250 Roman Catholic children sent to school out of a population of 40,000 or 60,000.

A VOICE—Come to the subject before the meeting.

Mr. District am coming to the subject. I want to show you why our Irish brethren in the United States are treated as they are. It is because they have not education. The priests want to keep them in ignorance, and ignorant they will be as long as the system exists. But why is it sought to bring them here—why is the United States no longer the happy home for them it used to be? I will tell you why. The recipie of the United States have discovered that Blahop Hoghes and the Rom is priests want to get a certain amount of authority in their own hands. (Renewed cries of "Put him out—he is insulting.") And the Americans see that wherever the Pope has his little finger in, he will try to push through his whole hand. (Cheers and vells.) So they set to work to prevent the Popish power from ruinting the best interests of the United States. They want to be left to their own recourses, and have associated them selves sgainst Irishmen, not because they are Irishmen, but because the Romish system was seen to se undermining the very foundations of their liberty and their constitution. But if we fetch them here the same scenes will be enacted as were enacted in Montreal and Quebec at the Gayasari riots, and in other parts of the Pravince. I ask you, where were Protectants ever from doing them. I admire their devotion to it; but if they understood their own interests, both here and hereafter, they would seek e

The Charman, having put the amendment, declared it lost.

Mr. M. P. Havis moved the next resolution. He said a little learning was a dengerous thing, and he thought the gentleman who had just eat down was a full proof of the old adage. He would not attempt to follow his arguments through all their tortations wholings, but there was one conclusive fact, which sufficiently met the long trade of abuse to which they had intened against the Catholic church, and that was that the leading men of England—those who had read and thought, and penetrated to the well of truth—were those who were now embracing the tenets of that church.

Mr. Strawart git up to make a remark on this point, but was basel down.

A gentleman, we believe named Mannino, also tried to get a hearing, but did not succeed.

Mr. Haves then proveded to make some remarks on the good results that would flow from reducing an extensive Irish energy all in into Canada and movel.—

e city of Turesto at the convention as summin. Seconded by Mr. O'Donomus, and declared carried. Mr. LES thes moved that the Rev. Mr. McNuity, T. J. Neill, Ecc., and S. Hayes, Ecq., be the delegates to

Mr. McCorney seconded the resolution, and said a better ele tion could not have been made in the city of To-Mr. Haves returned thanks for the honor which had Mr. Haves returned thanks for the honor which had been done him in appointing so young a man one of the delegates. He added that he had never been more pleased in his life than he had been this evening. He had never listened to more abusive language, and although they were said to be an excitable and impulsive people, the events of to night had given the ite to that. They had seen a gentleman standing on that platform, and heard him vilifying them sentence after setence, and yet they had set still, under the directions of their worthy Chairman. (Cheers.)

Mr. Diswooder claimed a right to reply to the statement just made.

The Chairman—You would not be in order. There is nothing before the meeting.

Mr. Diswooder smounted a seat in the body of the hall, and commenced some remarks about Attorney General

Mr. Dinwoodis mounted a seat in the body of the hall, and commenced some remarks about Attorney General Drummond, whose watchword at his election was "Peace, peace," while there was villany at the bottom. He said also something in reference to Secretary Cartier.

The purport of what he wished to say we were unable to catch, as the body of the hall now became one scene of confusion. Several fellows draw near Dinwoodie with heavy sticks in their hands, but the movement was no scener observed than in an instant he was surrounded by reveral of his own frience similarly armed.

THE FOLICE COME PERWARD.

Calls were then made to Dinwoodie to go up again to the parform. He proceeded to do so, and a this point Mr. Sherwood and several of his force, who had been statished at the door, came forward and took up the positions where they could act most efficiently in the event of a regular row, which now seemed imminent.

Meanwhile, Mr. O'Neill left the chair, which was taken by Mr. Haves, and after a hurried vote of thanks to Mr. O'Neill, the meeting was declared at an end.

IRRAK UP.

The Roman Catholic party then left the building as hist as they could get egress, leaving Dinwoodie and histering trasters of the fiele. The latter, before retuit g, gave three cheers for the Queen and three for King William of glorious memory.

The proceedings terminated at ha if past nine o'clock.

Military Fines, &c.

TO THE EBITOR OF THE BERALD. May I ask the favor from you to publish through your widely circulated journal a few observations in regard to the system of collecting lines from our citizens for not performing military duty in the First Division District of the New York State militia. The military law now in force is a confirmed nuisance, in which assertion I will be sustained by thousands of the oldest and most respect-able residents of this city. The law which applies to this division, as I understand it, compels an angual enroll be sustained by thousands of the oldest and most respectable residents of this city. Thd law which applies to this division, as I understand it, compels an annual anroll ment of the ununiformed militia of this city and county. In consequence of the imigratory habits of our clitzers, and the great difficulties and the many obstacles thrown in the way of the persons doing the enrollment, thousands of our clutzens, who are exempt by age and other caures, our gallant firemen, and even alons are enrolled for cuty. Now, if any of our venerable g ay haired city cans or exempts fail to report at the annual parade of the ununiformed militia, they are annual to send and the same sold. Now, Mr. Editor, there are some twenty thousand victims of this kind of persecution in this scretton, and the brigadier generals and colonels will bear me out in this secretion, as applications are made to them daily by large numbers to have their fines remitted. How much longer is this humbug to last? I speak feelingly upon the subject, as I have been one of the victims. The commutation money and the fines collected under this enrollment for defraying the necessary expenses of the division is, I am told, but a trifle and does not pay one-tenth part of the annual expenses. I am also informed that in the collection of the commutation money our citizens are compelled to waste hours of their valuable time at the office of the Receiver of Taxes before they can be attended to. Now, I constitute the subject of the property of our citizens are compelled to waste hours of their valuable time at the office of the stream points of the property of our

A. H. Caryl, of Sandusky, Ohio, for improved raking attachment to harvesters.

Levi Chapman, of New York, N. Y., for improved photographic plate vise.

John Cock, of Westmoreland, N. Y., for improvement in lugs for east iron shingles.

Edward N. Dickerson, of New York, N. Y., and Elisha K. Root, of Hartford Conn., for improvement in pumps.

Peter S. Elbert, of Chicago, Ill., for improvement in

Peter S. Elbert, of Chicago, Ill., for improvement in heating feed water apparatus for locomotives.

John G. Frust, of York. Penn., for improved saw set.

Msj r H. Fisher, at Sing Sing, N. Y., assigner to Jos.

A. Hyde, of Bridgewater, Mass., for improvement in cutting files.

Elisha S. French, of Binghamton, N. Y., for improvement in three wheeled vehicles.

Thomas Frith, of Chicinnati, Ohio, for improved feed water apparatus to steam bollers.

Samuel Gissinger, of Alleghany, Penn., for improved bench vise.

Semuel Gissinger, of Alleghany, Pean., for improved berch vice.

Bilsha Harris, of Providence, R. I., for improvement is machines for bending ship hooks.

Oliver S. Hazard and Issae Peck, of Coverty, R. I., for improvement in machinery for making rojee.

Harvey J. Bughes, of Davenport, Iowa, for improvement in brick presses.

Samuel Mucierran, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in hot air furnaces.

Richard Montgonery, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in carriage springs.

S. S. Mills & M. Bissell, of Charleston, E. C., for improvement in weighting can ea.

S. S. Mills & M. Hissell, of Charleston, S. C., for im-provement in weighing sca es.
Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind., for improve-ment in flour boits.
George R. Moore, of Mount Joy, Penn., for improvement in fire pokers.
Francis Morandi, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Francis Morandi, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in lanterns.

Samuel Peck, of New Haven, Conn., for improved fastenings for the hinges of daguerrectype cases.

Myer Phineas, of New York, N. Y., for improved metallic pen.

Juan Pattisen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for improvement in

oscillating steam engines.

B. F. Kay, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in harvesters.

John S. Snider, of Inneaster, O., for improvement in saw mills.

Alfred Swingle, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Elmer
Townsend, of same place, for improvement in sewing ma-

chines.

Harriet V. Terry, of Bosten, Mass., administratrix of Mass., the D. Terry, deceased, for improved mode of constructing cast iron buildings.

S. J. Frack, of Guilford Centre, N. Y., for improved alarm c'eck.
Otis Tufts, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in

Chis Tuits, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in making wrought iron shafes.

John B. Wentworth, of Lynn, Mass., for improvement in machines for softening leather.

Abner Whitely, or Springfield, O., for improvement in belt fastenings.

Abner Whitely, of Springfield, O., for improvement in grain and grass harvesters.

John Standing, of Fall River, Mass., assignor to himself and James Baxendale, of Providence, R. L., for improved movement for the doctors of calleo printing machines.

Chas. C. Terrell, of Shullsburg. Wis., assignor to himself and Samuel Crawford, of Mineral Point, Wis., for improvement in many-chambered breach loading can-

self and Samuel Artsword, of amberal fount, wisk, in improvement in many-chambered breach loading cannon.

John M. Wimley, of Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to himself and Washington H. Penrose, of same place, for improvement in the mode of attaching composition soles to boots and shoes.

Chas. H. Bergman, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in writing desks.

Reissue.—Chas. W. Brown, of Boston, Mass., for improved torguing and grooving machine. Patented Aug. 14, 1846.

Additional Improvements.—Abner Whitely, of Springfield, Oho, for improvement in candisectics. Patented Jun. 8, 1855.

O. B. Towlinson, of Athens, Penn., for improvement in the manufacture of ornamental felt cloth. Patented June 5, 1855.

Lewis W. Leeds and R. Morris Smith, of Philadelphia, Penn., for improvement in hydraulic heaters. Patented May 16, 1854.

Design.—Hermann E. Welsche, of Philadelphia, Penn., assignor to Robit. Wood of same place, for design for gates.

CREEK AND KEECHI INDIANS AT WAR.—The Van

CREEK AND KEECHI INDIANS AT WAR.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer learns from a gentleman from the Indian country that the Creeks have declared war against the Keechi Indians. The Intelligencer says:—The circumstances, as we understand them, are as follows:—For the last two years the Keechis have been almost constantly stealing the horses of the Creeks. The Creeks finally became wearied and out of patience with these villains, and recently saught and killed three of their number. Their chief, Iuckabatche Micco, then declared the war, and gave nouse to that effect to all the chiefs and towns in the nation. Old Tuck says he can whip the Keechis without the interference of the government, but they being a small tribe, and having no settled place of abode, he will find them very annoying. We think, though, the Creeks are fully competent to perform the tack, and if let eleme, while chastise those prairie rascals at verely.

New Jersey Politics. New BRUNSWICK, Feb. 6, 1856. The American State Council met to-day at the old

Court House, for the purpose of electing two delegates at large to the Nomination Council, which meets in Philadelphia, on the 23d inst., to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

John H. Lyon, of Jersey City, and John Allen, of Bordentown, were elected the delegates; and Thomas G. Dadley, Joseph Franklin, Charles Merchant and Solomon Audrews were elected alternates. The convention was very

drews were elected alternates. The convention was very poorly attended, there only being 70 present, out of 620 members, of which the council is composed.

Several resolutions were attempted to be passed in reference to candidates, but the council rejected them all and refused to instruct the delegates. The opinion generally of the members of the council was in favor of George 'aw. Fillmore has no strength in this State. Several members who spoke scouted the ices of the American party in New Jersey sdepting W. H. Seward or Millard Fillmore. They were in layor of an open, and stroke, and nominating a new man, who would represent a new party. The delegation from New Jersey is now complete, and consists of seven celegates. I should not be surprised if they honor Commodore Stocktor, by voting for him on the first ballot. After that compliment is paid, the Nev Jersey delegates will vote with New York until George Law is nominated. Unless seme man like Law is nominated. Unless seme man like Law is nominated. He defeat hat fall was owing to the imbedile management of a few leaders, and in consequence the greatest apathy prevails in every council in the State. They will disband and break up. Many of the delegates who are here thick that the nomination of Mr. Law will give a new in octation that he nomination of Mr. Law will give a new in octation that the nomination of Mr. Law will give a new in octation that the nomination of Mr. Law will give a new in octation that the nomination of Mr. Law will give a new in octation that the nomination of Mr. Law will give a new in octation the American party, and that with him as the Fresidential candidate, the American party will carry the State by a splendid majority.

Latest from the Seminole War.

Latest from the Seminole War.

Latest from the Sciningle War.

ONE CORPORAL AND FIVE PRIVATES PIRED UPON BY INDIANS—FIVE MEN KILLED OR CAPTURED.

The Tempa Peninsula of the 26th na. contains intelligence of forther inhuman butcheries in Southern Flordia, and latest accounts of the progress of the war. They were brought to Tampa by the United States schooner Experiment, strived the night of the 26th, and coming direct from Col Brown, may be considered official. The following is a connected and authentic narrative, as made out from the report of that officer:

A wood party, consisting of a corporal and five privates, with two wagots and twelve mules, were fired upon by some fifteen Indians, about four mises from Fort Deprand, on the rad leading from that post to Fort Deprand, of the 18th inst. As far as hnown, only one man, Private Peterman, of Company C, escaped. He made his way to Fort Deprand, and reported the attack. Peterman received a slight wound in the calf of his leg. Lieutenants Larsed ard Garner, with about thirty five critical men, were immediately ordered by Col. Brown to march to the place where the party was attacked, recent the wounded or deed soliders, and if any signs of the Indians should be seen, to pursue and chassitie them.

Lieut, Larned returned and reported that he found the

signs of the indians should be seen, to pursue and chastise them.

Lieut. Larned returned and reported that he found the two wegons, loaded with cypress poles, and the tweive mules, deed. All the mules were shot behind the earst indicating that they were deliberately killed, and not by a general random shot. The wagons and harness were until jured. No signs of the missing men, neither blood nor dead bodies, nor even any track of them were discovered. The heutenants scoured about the scene of action for about three miles, when seeing no signs of either Indians or seldiers, owing probably to the quantity of water covering the country round about, Lieut. Larned returned and rep ried to Col. Brown as above.

The unfortunate party was armed, but owing to the fact that no Indian signs had been dissovered in that region since the demonstration of the 20th, they feit quite secure—believing that the Indians had goos further south—and consequently the attack was quite unexpected.

The attack was led by Okchan, sub-chief, who is exas-

sective—terring that the humans had goes farther south—and consequently the attack was quite unexpected.

The attack was led by Okchan, sub-chief, who is exaspenated at the destruction of his viliage by the troops, which occurred a short time since.

The same paper also contains authentic intelligence of the affair of the Miami river, of which report had already reached us by the William and John, at Charleston:—About the 8th or 10 h inst., three men were engaged in digging compts, on the Miami river, a few miles from its mouth, when they were fired upon by a body of Indians. I wo or the men vere tilled, the other wounded; he, however, made his escape. The corpose were saised, and mutilated in the most horrid manner. One at the decased was an aged man, named Peter Johnson; the name of the other unknown.

The settlers in that region, upon being apprised of the fact, immediately abandoned their homes, and most of them are now in Key West. Three Indians were seen on Hilliard's key, three days after the massacre.

Capt. Costa, of the schooner Florida, who brought this inteligence to Tampa, speaks of great excitement among the settlers on the Miami, who had forsaken their homes of find a secure retreat from the scalping kinie of the bloodthirsty savages.

After such evidences of the bloodthirsty character and determination of the savages, the people of Florida, it might well be supposed are more decided than ever on their utter extermination or removal from the State. From a communication is the same paper, we learn that the people at the head of Manuster river, a region very much expressed, have taken every presention to place themselves in a state of detence, should they receive an attack from the Indians. They have a horse company organized, under the command of Juo. Addison, Sen., who only await a recognition by the government to commence offensive measures.

The Fort Meade correspondent of the Peninsula also breathes the same spirit. Sounts, in which all the available force of Capis. Hocker and Leeley's compani

extermination of the Seminoles.

As before stated, five companies of volunteers have been sufferinged to be raised and are already on the

been authorized to be raised, and are already on the march. These, however, in the opinion of the Peniasula, are not enough. The Seminoles must leave Florida, or the last one be exterminated, as the verdict of the people. To accomplish this, the Indian territory should be flooded with troops.

with troops.

Kentucky Looking After the Markets for Tobacco.

The following preemble and resolutions were introduced in the Senate of the Kentucky Legi lature, on the 28th ult., and passed unanimously:—
Whereas, divers commercial treaties upon the principle of reciprocity and mutual expected benefit, have been rade by the United States with toreign nations, and the policy of making such treaties is rapidly growing into tavor among civilized governments; and although the equivalent granted in auch treaties by the givernment of the United States, to the powers and interests with whom they have herefolder treated, have been furnished and conceded at the excesse of all the States, yet no favor has been granted in return to the tobacco interests of this or of the other planting States. The excessive and unprecedented duties and exactions imposed upon that article by all European governments, continue, and are only limited by the need for revenue of those governments; and, whereas, Kentucky has long felt the neessity of some energetic action, on the part of the general government, on brealf of her diviens engaged in the production of this her most important article of export: If erefore—

1. Be it recolved by the General Assembly of the Com-

government, on behalf of her elvicens engaged in the production of this her most important article of export: It erefore—

1. Be it recolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentneky, That it is the duty of the United States, in all future treaties with foreign countries, to see that the great staple of tobacco is placed on an equal feeting with the other great agricultural interests of our common country.

2. That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our representatatives requested to urge upon the federal government the propriety of using every means in its power to produce a more liberal policy on the part of these foreign governments now imposing such testrictions and having such monopolies on this branch of our national wealth.

3. That we respectfully urge upon the members of the Scuthern Commercial Convention, at their next meeting, to take this subject into consideration, with a view to birg it more prominently before the different States of the Union, and especially to those States more directly interested in the culture and consequently in the increased demand for tobacco.

4. That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, our Senators and representatives in Congress and the President of the Southern Commercial Convention soon to be held in Richmond.

The role was suspended and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Is John Ross an Abolttlouist? THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The great Cherokee chief is probably the largest slavenolder in his nation. He is not a facatic; he loves his people-that is the crime for which he is so wickedly attacked.

While General Ross is their principal chief, the Chero

kees cannot be forced to part with their lands. White men cannot debase his people by introducing rum into kees cannot be forced to part with their lands. White men cannot debase his people by introducing rum into the nation. So they must first be deprived of their "Father"—as they delight to call the General—that there two vital customs of the nation may be done away with, and then by fraud and force they will be dispersed, and the horrors of their removal from Geogra some twenty years ago will be rehearsed with cruel addition.

Gen. Ross has grown gray in the service of his people, and if he is a millionaire, it is the result of perseverance, industry, enomony and great business talents. His purse is always open to and for his people—in fact, his private house is his people's heme.

Mrs. Ross—the General's wife—is a highly accomplished lady, mild, amiable and religious. She is devotedly attached to her husband, his people and her children; in short, her large heart is filled with home affections and home duties. The attack upon her is brutal—there is no other word for it. The "Mormon" allusion is as silly as insulting. It will yet be found that the resolutions of the council—which the General vetoed—were induced, directly or indirectly, by "outside influence," and are intended to break up the Cherokee public schools. The intelligent portion of the Cherokee will upon reflection feel that a blow at their admirable schools is the worst blow at their nation's future.

The North furnishes cheap talent, and their teachers come from there. Is it wise to agitate so serious a subject as slavery among them, with their young hearts and active brains, until they have lived long enough surrounded by the institution to realize that, however it may oppose fixelt to their theoretical riews, it is of propositions to wast and of combinations too intricate to be idly grappled with by them, and that their interference can but be either wanton or wicked? W. S. G. Eye, Westchester county, Feb. 1, 1856.

Greytown Claimants.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I read the nemerial of Mons. De Barruell in your of the 1st iest. It is, perhaps, the best con his decument, and may prove of service to him and te low sufferers (of foreign birth or citizens of the Un

his decument, and may prove of service to him and ie low sufferers (of forsign birth or citizens of the Un States) to suggest a mode of procedure more effect than elaquent appeals to the abstract patriotism; justice of this country.

There are a number of Greytown eisimants in city. They have been not only thoughful but active the subject of cheir losses by the bombardment of I July, 1864. After mature consideration and adviseme they decided to take their cases before the Court Claims at Washington, upon a reference thereto by United States Scente. Memorials, embracing sevensmes, as those of Messrs. De Forest, Garring, Co Leveaque, Fiter, Moorey, &c., have already been p sented, and are now before the court on reference by Senate. Others, inclusing the names of foreign and chants, are in progress.

Kormal petitions in some cases referred are on file the Court. The taking of testimony will soon sommes of which only those who come in and unite now or sim the arrangement can svalt themselves.

This mode of prosecuting the Greytown claims, above said, was adopted after mature consideration as advisement. It is as advantageous for foreign claims as for those of the United States. An application for rest action by Congress on private claims is always tended with veration, great delay and expense. Unite particular circumstances, a Greytown petition as become in Congress a source of serimonious and endit political clostic, with at the opportunity for a calanger sideration or the testimony and merits in the case. The Court of Claims, on the other hand, with its juried tion extended as to time under a reference from the mate, the claimant will have ample opportunity to briforward tis testimony, and in proper shape, to shis loss and the true history and character of the past, the claimant will have ample opportunity to briforward tis testimony, and in proper shape, to shis in the case and command success. I will only add that Monded Rearruell and bis fellow claimants can inform their shorts and foreign, act in concert and

Theatres and Exhibitions

BROADWAY THEARRE.-The performances this eveni will commence with the surpassing spectacle of "Kin will commence with the surpassing speciacie of "Rin Charming." Mr. Lenton, the antipodean, will afte wards perform the difficult task of walking on a polishe surface, head downwards. The faree called "Twent Minuse with a Tiger" follows, and the whole will con-clude, with some extraordinary feats by Mr. Lenton of top of a pole over twenty feet high, the base of whice rests on the breast of Mr. Fisher.

Ningo's Garden will be closed to-night and to morro-

night, in order to give an opportunity for rehearsing new comic spectacu ar pantomime, which is is under stood is to produced in great splendor. BOWERY THEATRE.—Nothing hitherto presented at the establishment has created anything like the sensati

establishment has created anything like the sensatic produced by the exciting legendary spectacle of "Herns the Hunter." Despite the great inclemency of the sesson, with the weather cond, stormy and disagreeable? It is the extreme, the house has been crammed to its utmost capacity every evening. From present indications, the roth will continue many weeks longer.

Button's Theatre.—The many admirers of Mortonine comedy, entitled "A Cure for the Heatlache," we doubtless be gratified to learn that the manager proposito repeat it this evening, with the same excellent cast a before. It is seldom that an opportunity is afforded witnessing such actors as Messrs. Burton and Parry it he parts of Old and Young Rapid. The performance close with "Sam Patch in France," in which Mr. M. Vicker will make his last appearance but one.

LAUBA KEENE'S VAILETIES.—In response to the demand

LAUBA KRENE'S VARIETIES.—In response to the demand of numerous of her patrons, the lady manager of th

of numerous of her patrons, the lady manager of the henuitful theatre has concluded to repeat Knowles' celebrated comedy of "The Love Chase," this eventing—Corstance, Miss Keene: Widow Green, Miss Wells: Lydis Miss Re gnolds; Sir William, Mr. Bass; Wildrake, Mr. C. Jordan: Master Waller, Mr. Conrad Clarke, his first an example. Handley will follow by M'lles Franck and Timan, and Mons. Tilman, and all will close with the langt able farce of "The School for Tigers."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Three popular comedies as again offered at this favorite house to night. The first is called "The Barrack Room"—principal characters hisses Gannon and Pyne and Messrs. Lester, De Walder Levere and rhillips. The accord is "A Curious Case?" Mr. and Mrs. Walcot in good parts; and the third is "A Awkward Arrival"—in which Messrs. Lester, G. Hollam and Stewart, Miss Gannos, and Mesdamas Hony, Stepher, and Conover appear.

BROADWAY VARISTIES.—This diminutive theatre, which has been tlegantly and teatefully fitted up expressly fit performances of ciminutive artists, has already established itself in the good opinion of pleasure seeker Crowded suddences mightly express their approbation of the truly delightful manner in which the juvenilesall under twelve years of age—render their various part in the ejec'acle entitled "The Naisd Queen."

Wood's Misstrans tender a superb programme of sone and dened stor to right and the burleagen of "The Meanage of the part of the part of the produced of the burleagen of "The Meanage of the part of t

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS continue to delight their patr

with the opera of "Sonoambula." It will be given to night, in conjunction with several songs and dances.

Grand Concert.—Mesers. Paul Julien and Augus Gockel have issued an elegant programme for their corect, which takes place at Niblo's Salcon this evening they will be assisted by Mrs. Bostwick and other eminer artists.

THE PICTURES OF CHINA AND JAPAN, exhibiting at Andemy Hall, are well worth seeing by all who take an iterest in the peculiarities of the Chinese and Japanese. Mr. Forrest is in town, but will shortly leave to perform in the Southern and Western cities. The Philade phia City Item tells the following story about him, whice occurred when he was playing an engagement in Batt more. One morning, while at breakfast, the colored get tleman, who was waiting upon him, thus address him.

him:"Mssa Forrest, I seed you play Wirginius de od
night-I golly, you played him right up de handle.
ting dat play jest as goed as Hamle!. Was it writ by the

"Massa Forrest, I seed you play Wirginius de od night—I gelly, you played him right up de handle. that dat play jest as goed as Hamlet. Was it wit by the me man."

"Oh, no," said the tragedian, amused at the comminicative split of his sable friend, "Hamlet was write by Shakepere, and Virginius by Knowles."

"Well," said the waiter. "dey's bofe mighty smafellow. Pse an actor myself."

"You's raid the astenished tragedian; "why, whe do you play?"

"Down in the 'tembly rooms," was the reply. "Weeg of a theatre, stage, and screenry, and dreases, and ebeiting all right. We plays dere beautiful."

"What bave you were played?"

"Why, I'se played Hamlet, and Polonius, and the Grabe Digger, all in de same place."

"How do you manage to rehearse?"

"How do you manage to rehearse?"

"How what do you do for isdes?" safd Mr. Forrest.

"Ah, dar we stick! We can't get no ladies."

"Why, won't the colored ladies play?"

"Oh, no," said the colored ladies play?"

"Oh, no," said the colored ladies play?"

"The great tragedian asked no more questions.

A Shger Metarak —Miss Heron, called in the bills the 'American Rachel,' was lately the recipient of a set of Knew Nothing ovation eut West, being serenad with "Hall Columbia," as a compliment to her as American. Miss Heron was born in Ireland, and make début in Dublin.

The Orsaa in Boston is said to be doing a very fine beiness. Some of the Athenian crit ics are boid enough think that bidic is equal to Vestvali or Adelaide I'h hips! Didice ought to be thanhul. Another critic hearsed an esthetic question and does not think it correct thing for La Grange to die in "Trovatore" black velvet and white stockings.

Louisville, Kr. No greater triumph was ever schlev upon the stage in Louisville toan that by Mrs. Hayne in night. There were more present than were ever assented in the theatre upon any straliar occasion. We lieve that every seat in the house was taken before day to womanneod, until new the name of Julia Pean.

Louisville, Kr. No greater triumph was ever schlev upon the stagen

E. Pyne.

Equipments for California.—Among the passeng in the Illinois, which sailed for California on Wednesd is the clown, W. F. Wallett. He has been engaged w Rowe's Pioneer Circus, California, together with following named artists—Mesers, T. King, Wm. I.a. R. Burnell Runnalls and Wm. Franklin.

Burnell Runnalls and Wm. Franklin.

Distressing Case.—We have already noticed i cepsizing of the schooler T. W. Levering, of Accom Va., of Unancock Greek, on the night of the 12th insteand the loss of four leen persons. The Portsmouth To-cript states that when the vessel was boarded, a won and six children were found frozen to death. No oil bodies were found, and it is supposed that the crew s many others, who may have been on board, were wast off and drowned. From the fact that the vessel had get to remove the family of Mr. Janees B. Owens from Jan City county, and from the testimony farmished by pay and clothing recovered, there is no room to coult the on tifical ion. Mr. O. is the brether of the Rev. Plin Owens, of Nancemond county, Va.